# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. LUTTOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. COUNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STA 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - ENGUASTRESS

WALLADE'S THEATER, Broadway .- ROSEDALE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Ticker or LEAVE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -TANISO & BUITER

NEW BOWERY THRATES, Bowery -COLEEN BAWN-

BOWERY THEATER, BOWER-RAG WOMAN AND HELD DEG TERRAND ASK IN HOUTO AVOID DEAPTING BARSUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. Four Grares, Two Dwares, Actinos, What Is It, do., as all hours, Armo BA, on Street of Practy Al Sand 7% P. M.

BRUANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way .- Evilopian Songs, Dances, Burlingues, 4c. - Pan no a Buttenrik.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - EtHIOMAN Solins, Danies & B. - Black Brigade.

AMERICAN TREATRE. No. 444 Broadway. Batters. BROAD WAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. - Gra-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, Custosities and Lacrones, from 9 A. M. tal 10 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Bunningon, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, March 17, 1864.

### THE SITUATION. The news from the South is important and interesting.

Richmond Engineer of the 12th has a scathing to upon the late operations of the Union forces in da and Mississippi, which it designates as Mr. ecoin's plan of "stumping the South;" but it ways that the confederacy cannot afford to tolerate this kind of a Presidential campaign, with its plundering, and houseburning, and cruelty to women and children for the purpose of corrupting ten out of every hundred of the population of the invaded States, tu order to get an electoral vote for Mr. Lincoln, "to turn the flank on Chase and checkmate Fremont." Vigorous resistance to these measures is therefore urgently demanded by the Southern press.

Governor Frewn, of Georgia, has just delivered a mes sage to the Legislature of that State severely comment ing upon the policy of the administration, especially with regard to arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the habeas cornus by Jeff. Davis, which is denounced as a violation of the constitution, But the Governor recommends that the rebels "should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready and will recognize our right to self-government and the severeign ty of the States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted, let the armed f ree be withdrawn and the ballot box decide."

The news from New Grienes to day is important. Gen. Banks is about to take the field mmediately: but it is not deemed discreet to mention the object or direction of his movements. Admiral Porter had exptured a robel fort on the Wachita river, with all its guns, including, it is said, three thirty-two pounders. Admiral Farragut has withdrawn his fleet from be ore Mobile.

By despatches from the Southwest we get reports of fight at Vazoo City, and the capture of the Eleventh Illipost infantry and two negro regiments by the rebels, but they need confirmation. In fact, intelligence from Memthe 5th but that the rebels were driven back by the fire

Our correspondent at Norfolk states that the rebels captured on the late raid of General Kilpairick are rapidly coming into Fertress Monroo. The colored servant of

The Army of the Petomac has no report to make of itself. Everything most, therefore, be quiet along the

# FUROPEAN NEWS.

Thestermship Arabia, from Queenstown on the 6th of March, reached liailfax yesterday evening, on her voyage to Boston Her news is two days later.

The Archduke Maximilan arrived in Paris on the 5th instant. It is said that all difficulties have been "settlad," and that he will set out for Mexico on the 25th of

It was thought that the appeal case of the privateor Alexandra would be heard and decided before the House of Lords before the Easter vacation. Mr. Shaw Lefevre denouncing the acts of the robel paval agents in England and consuring the laxity of the British government in permitting the Alabama and vessels of her class to leave English ports and so to see. He said it was absurd to call such vessels Confederate war ships, as they were in reality British versels. Mr. Lefevre said that when thes craisers entered English ports they should be seized. The Solicitor Ceneral defended the course of the government. Po acknowledged that the versels might be de-tained if they entered English ports, and said that the Cabinet was deliberating on the best means of remonstrating with the confederate government on the subject The London Now defends General Banks' order regulating slave labor in Louis ana. The London Times says that the American people must bear a widespread and equitable taxation. The English Attorney General proaised to submit the papers connected with the seizure of the Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hore to the House

There was no fighting at the seat of war in the Daniel Duebies. It was thought that war operations would re-main suspended with Denmark had decided finally on the conference proposition. Abstria consents to continue with Present the series of operations undertaken in Juttand. The Federal Cermen Diet announces officially that it had not received an invitation to a conference.

The latest news plates that the Austrians were marching reinforcements into Jutland to attack Frederica apoleou's remonstrance to Prussia on the invasion of Juttend is not so forcible as that of England, but was regarded as more sincere of his intention to carry out bis

The Bank of Russia had reduced its rate of discount. a despatch from the Persian Guir announces the laying of four hundred and fifty miles of new tolograph cable to odia, and that the paying out of the line towards Europe as about to commence. The annual general meeting of a Atlantic Telegraph company was to take place in Lonthat the Galway Steamship Company acknowledge uselves beaten, and ask to be relieved from their at contract. It was said that falmouth would be the est station for foreign malls in England in place of

a direct charge of the public projecutor of France t Mr Stansfeld, M. P., for Halifar, fingland, as be-plicated with Manzin; and the four Italians in a About the Me of the Emperor Napoleon, produced a very latence excitement to the French Logislature and all or lune, as well as considerable agitation in the Eng

Consols closest to London on the 5th of March at 91 / a Olty for money. The Liverpool cotton market was flat, with rates unchanged on the bin instant. Breadstuffs were generally quiet and eighty. Provisions quiet and

in the rank, yesterday a number of petitions in we York and it minington were presented and referred ogic store of Pennsylvania, acking an extension the time for paying soldiers' bounties, were also ore sented. A petition from boilders of gunbouts, astring refief as they have sustained accuming test on their contracts, was referred to the Committee on Chains. A resolution was adopted directing inquiry tate the e pediency of authorizing national backing associations to receive such rate of interest on loans and discounts as is a lowed by the laws of the localities in which such associations exist. A resolution was also agreed to directing in july as to establishing a system of promotion for invalid corps on an infantry basis was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. A bill relative to desertious from the news was introduced by Mr. Wilson, and referred. It disqualifies for vetting or holding office all describers who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the President to issue a proclamation of amousty, depondent on their return to the service, with no punishment but loss of pay during their absence or their requisimost in new regiments. The bill making appropri ations for diplomatic and consular expenses was then taken up and passed. The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Washington was taken up, and Mr. Sumner offered an amondmost, that there should be no expulsion from the cars on account of color. Mr. Sacisbury opposed the motion, and at the concusion

his remarks the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Gold bill was passed by a vote of eighty-three to fifty seven. It provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a pariod not exceeding the term of one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest on the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt, provided that the obligation to create the sinking fund, according to the act of February 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thoreby." The enate subsequently concurred in the House amend-ments, and the bill only awaits the Presidential signature to become law. ment during the debate and vote on the bill, and as soon as the result was apparent the crowd of bullion speculators rushed to the telgraph effice to send off messages. The Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were concurred in. The consideration of the bill to dismiss the unemployed general officers of the army was resumed. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, made an able speech in defence of General McClellan, and offered an amendment providing for a board of inquiry upon the cases of officers sought to be degraded. Without to a vote on the question, by general consent the bill was laid over for three weeks.

### THE LEGISLATURE

A considerable portion of yesterday's session of the State Senate was taken up in a debate on the bill to probibit the sale of spirituous and malt liquors on Saudays It was finally ordered to a third reading. Various mea surce were introduced, among which were bills to make the action of our Board of Supervisors final in regard to claims for property destroyed in the July riots, to amend the Harlem Bridge act, and relative to the district courts of this city. A number of bills were reported from the committees, including those for the registration of deaths and relative to the inspection of public buildings in this A concurrent resolution was introduced empower ing the chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to per mit flags and trophies in his department to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, in this city.

The Assembly transacted a large amount of business over forty bills being passed. Nearly all of them, though, were only of local or private importance. Among those of more general interest was that in reference to the tax ation of clergymon. It exempts from payment of taxes all ministers of the Gospel the value of whose property does taxes all those who own over that sum the same as other Gettysburg National Cemetery to the memory of the New York soldiers and to provide for the payment of persons making the envolment for the draft in 1862 were also The avening session was taken up to a continua tion of the discussion of the Governor's message. Assembly Committee on Cities yesterday continued their hearing of arguments on the bill in reference to the removal of the heads of our city departments

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Councilmen met at two o'clock yesterday, Pre dent Haves in the chair. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was received and laid over The same committee also reported in favor of authoriz ing the Comptroller to procure a piece of land on Ward's Island open which to erect a building as an asymm for destitute Roman Catholic children. Mr. Brandon (democrat) moved that the Board concur with the Aldermen by the adoption of a resolution to that effect. Messrs. Jaques and Opdyke (republicans) were in favor of having the resolution laid over, or referred to the Committee on Aimshouse Department. A motion to that effect was made and lost. Mr. Opdyke then proposed a an amendment that it should pay taxes to the city and be under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mr. Jaques spoke for about thirty miauses in favor of the amendment or of having the whole over. The two republican me briefly answered by Messrs, Brandon, Brice and Gross (democrats), after which the motions to amend or lay ver were killed, and the resolution of concurrence adopted by a vote of eighteen in the affirmative to two in the negative. After transacting some forther business of a routine nature, the Board adjourned until Saturday next at one o clock.

The new Police Commissioners did not assume office vesterday, contrary to general expectation, and everything, therefore, remained as of old at the Police Head quarters. Mr. Acton still officiated as President, and Mr. Kennedy as Superintendent, with his official assistants degers. Carpenter, Diks and Leonard. The delay in the organization of the new Board has been occasioned by the absence of Mr. McMurray, who went to Albany of Thosday evening for the purpose of being sworu into chice by Governor Seymour. Mesers Acton, Bergen and Bosworth have called at the heatquarters, but deemed it improper to take any formal steps until the return of Mr.

tion from Bea. Wood was received, aunouncing that he delegated his power to appoint a West Point cades to the pau, provided they chose from among the boys attending the public schools. It was stated by Commissioner Miler that J. W. Chanler has also concluded to have his selection made from among the boys attending the oublic schools, and he moved a vote of thanks to Mossra. Chanter and Wood, which was adopted. The foutles business of the Board was then taken up, and continued until the meeting adjourned.

The following gentlemen, who are to aldress the Mc Ciclian mass meeting to night at Cooper Institute, had ar rived to the city last evening.—Hon. Amos Kendall, General A. Banning Norton, Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, and Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia. large meeting is expected.

Hollman, John Ferguson, a waiter, residing in Greene street, was jointly indicted with a brestmaker, named Wm Smith, for committing a burglary at 234 Bowery, on the 20th of January last, when a number of shawis, valued at \$500, were stoled. The prisoners elected to be toled separately, when Ferguson was convicted, and Smith immediately afterwards put in a plea of guilty. Martha Jordan, a woman about thirty years of age pleaded guilty of having sto on weating apparet, valued at \$103, from 274 Fourth avenue, on the 4th of November the prisoner has several aliases, and confessed her guilt to officer irving, of the Twentieth precinc John Rogers, an Irishman, thirty-five years of age, for merly employed as a porter in the store of Messrs. II. B Callin & Co., in Church street, pleaded guilty of having tolen a piece of silk, valued at \$44, from the above men tioned store in November last. All the prisoners were remanded for sentence. John and Christiana Kiefle, wh were convicted of absolifting on Munday last, were brought up for centence. John was sent to the State Prison for three years and Christians for two years. John Bobbs, the boy who shot a police officer on New Year's Day, was must to the State Prison for four years ap-

In the Supreme Court, circuit, part three, Judge Balcom pres ding, Leonard Appleby yesterday obtained a verdict against the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company for fifteen thousand dollars, on two policies of insurance, the daming sucd for being the result of a fire in May fast, by whi plaintid's business promises were destroyed. The de fence was that part of the building insured was used as workshop for manufacturing chairs, which, it was sisted was a more hazardous business than was ellowed by the policies, and there's e voided them.

Henry Pater yesterday sued Sheriff James Lyach, to the superior Court, before Judge McCuna and a jury, t 19th of January, 1863, under a judgment so t attachmen prainst one Thomas C Gilman, Plainting to but test; mony stated that he purchased the horses from Gelman st Tottersails stables, on the 3d of January, for two the was claimed that the norses were the property of Gill man, end that the alleged sale was morely a cover to In the Supreme Court chambers, before Judge Barnard the flatch divorce case was egain up yesterday. An ap plication was made on behalf of Dr. Hatch for a com-mission to examino cortain witnesses in Chicago to testify relative to matters in the divorce suit now pending against bim in this court. Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, by her counsel, opposed the motion, claiming the the proceedings were brought to delay the case, which would be brought on next week for trial. Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his decision.
In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Ship

mac, yesterday, Miles R. Burke pleaded guitty to as in dictment charging him with forging a statement on which to obtato final pay as a soldier. He was remaded till Saturday for defeace.

An appreciative audience was present last evening a

on botany. The fair lecturer acquitted herself will marked ability and to the satisfaction of her audience. The gold market presented a lively appearance yester day, and the transactions were greater than on any day probable fate of the government surplus resolution produced. The market opened at 163, and, after fluctuating

between that figure and 180%, closed at 161%. Money

continued plenty at six per cent. Government securities

were less in demand and a trifle lower. The stock mar

ket presented no feature worthy of note. terday; yet the sales were to a fair extent in some arti cies, especially in imported goods, owing to auticitated change. Petroleum was dull, heavy and lower, and the same may be said of cotton. On 'Change breadstuffs were very dull, with prices, all through the list, in buyers favor. Provisions and whiskey were firm at unchange prices Freights were dull and rates unchanged.

Adoption of Grant's Plans by the Administration-Treason in High Places.

In General Grant's appointment and in the circumstances that led to it we have a success sion of events in the same relation, though ou a larger scale, as those that marked the first year of the war. Public confidence in the suc cess of our cause was, early in 1861, very great, and the whole country seemed ready to rally at the call to arms. But administrative mismanagement destroyed public confidence and defeat in the field reduced our prospects to the lowest level. Blunder followed blunder, corruption was rife in every department and we were on the eve of a period of complete political anarchy. At that time the gov ernment catled General McClellan to the head of our armies from his victories in Western Virginia. He had scarcely assumed his responsible position before a great change was manifest everywhere, and an army and a govern ment that had been chaotic and puerile in their want of form, purpose and power became organized and orderly in the highest degree. We have now gone through the same changes for a second time. Last year closed with the progress of the whole struggle immensely in our favor. Public confidence at the North was at the highest pitch, in consequence of our victories East and West in the summer and fall, and as the spirit of the Northern people was high that of the people of the South was correspondingly low. But in a winter of political squabbles and by half a dozen small attempts and miserable failures, the alministration changed all that. Now the South, all despondency as the winter came on, has gotten through with that hard season. has rallied again for the struggle, and seems ready to meet us with its old spirit, while the North, until quite lately, had but very little left of that buoyancy which all felt at the end of last year. Entirely without confidence in the administration, the people looked forward to the recommencement of hostilities in the most doubtful, not to say despondent, spirit. But a conqueror from the West has again taken the helm, and all promises to go well.

General Grant appears to have now complete and unquestioned control of our armies His recommendations are accepted, and are likely to be acted upon in the best spirit. It appears, indeed, that the President is guilty of rents denounce. He has made Grant supreme over a greater power than Cromwell ever imagined or Casar ever saw; and he ought to know that that is the new kind of treason. In accordance with General Grant's views, General Sherman has been given a great command. and General McPherson, from the command of a corps, has been promoted to command an army. And now Grant comes forward, as if to put his power to the test at once, with that very bad boy. Baldy Smith, and is likely to carry him through also. General W. F. Smith. a chronic admirer of General McClellan, whom the radicals have therefore bated and harried through the war, and whom the Senate has already relused to confirm as major general of volunteers, is now to be appointed a major general of the regular army-that is, to the place on the army roll made vacant by Grant's promotion. Here is progress. The administration and the Senate ought to know, however, that this is treason; and that they may know it we give them the law in relation to treason, as laid down by that favored organ of the administration, the Washington Chronicle:-

the administration, the Washington Chronicle:

Traison in A New York—The New York Herald, which clung to the cause of the rebeis until it was mobbed into the support of the Unido, has, after three years of his service, tough a new vent for its traitorent sympathies. In its issue of yesterday it deliberately calls upon General Grant to halfate the policy of Crear, Cromwell and Napoleon, in other words, to make himself dictator—a proposition as manting to the bonor of General Grant as it is treasonable in spirit to the Country.

Here is high authority upon treason; and it it were so wicked in us to "deliberately call" upon Grant, how much worse it must be in the administration to actually assist him "to L'uitate the policy of Casar, Cromwell and Napoleon," and to strengthen his hands with the only thing he needed to enable him to take, for the benefit of the country, the same absolute position that those men took to further their own ambitions. As arrant treason as Forney ever saw.

Nearly all the men who ruled the ancient world with ability, and to a smaller extent the men who have ruled the modern world in the same way, usurped the places of others. It is proud company that we put a man into when we call him a usurper; for it includes a vast majority of the men for whom history has any respect. Their usurpations resulted from defective political systems. Under the aucient governments there was no room for genius in government. Men might be great in art, as soulptors. painters or musicians, or great as soldiers; but greatness, if it turned its attention to the goverament of States, soared far above its contemporaries, and as a consequence had to lose its own head or take the heads of those who opposed it. Cosar became dictator in Rome because he was the greatest man of his age, and because the Roman laws did not make adequate provision that the greatest man in the State might attain the supreme power. It was the

same in England in the sixteenth century,

though it is much less so now. And it was the

some in France from the time of that great usurper Hugh Capet to the time of that other great usurper Napoleon Bonaparte. But the surest way to provide against the violation of law is to make the law clastic at that very point where it was most frequently broken; or, indeed, to remove the law altogether, and leave the point open. This is the real glory of our constitution, and it is here that the progress in government made in modern times is seen Under our system any man may rise to the supreme place, and a great man may go to any extreme for the good of the country, and still be within the law. Respect to law on the part of all our rulers is a fact of our history, bonors ble to the framers of our constitution, who so framed the law that there could be no tempta tion for any truly great man to transcend it.

In this view we said, and we say, to General Grant, that he is now in the position to save the country from anarchy and ruin, if he only has the moral force to have his own way. His course must be clear and straightforward from the commencement, and he must insist upon the "unconditional surrender" of every point that the radicals hold. He must not temporize with them for a moment, or he will go as McClellan did. He has to fight against that, and we sincerely hope that he may win, though, of course, it will be "treason in a new form" if he does.

The Tribune on Miscogenation,

Poor Greeley has at last been forced to de fine his position upon the miscegenation question. He does so in a very cautious and care ful article in yesterday's Tribune, in which he argues strongly in favor of the intermingling of the white and black races, and submits half a dozen considerations for future discus sion. Poor Greeley is really an authority upon this subject. He is a practical example of the theory that a black man may be bleached white. Mr. Parton, the biographer of poor Greeley, states that the Tribune philosopher was born black. On page thirty-three of Mr. Parton's book we find this passage:-"To use the language of one who was present, Horace Greeley 'came into the world as black as a chimney." Mr. Parton is a faithful historian. and would not state what was untrue. Conse quently the miscegenators need no better illustration of their doctrines than poor Greeley himself, who was born "as black as a chimney," and is now as white as snow, when his face is clean. In spite of his experience of miscegenation,

poor Greeley touches the subject very gingerly. "It is evident," says be, "that it is a question which must be considered well, and decided not by an appeal to old notions, but by experience"-thus evidently referring to the fact which we have just quoted from Mr. Parton. Then poor Greeley divides the matter into questions for the physiologist, the ethnologist, the historian, the theologian and the economist. This is merely using long words to darken counsel. miscegenation question must be decided, not by the physiologist, the ethnologist, the historian, the theologian or the economist, but by those whites and blacks, if any, who wish to marry each other. Poor Greeley knows this as well as we do, and he goes on to show that he does not intend to confine the discussion to the ologists by writing a column or so about the miscegenation dogmas, and comparing the darkeys to the Jews. Besides, what is the use of referring to the ologists when the radicals have already inaugurated miscegenation? Is poor Greeley so far behind the age that he has not yet learned that a miscegenation meeting was held at Union square a couple of weeks ago, at which the daughters, wives, sisters and mothers of the Union League Club professed "love and honor" for the recently recruited niggers from the Five Points? Has he not yet read the silly speech of Charles King, "the Pink of good society," in which he declared that "these loyal women know and feel what such a ceremonial imports?" Is he not aware that these black soldiers have been sent off to be transformed into heroes, so that they may be made the husbands of white women upon their return to this city! If not, poor Greeley had better refresh his memory by reading the official report of the proceedings of that meeting in his own paper of Monday, the 7th of

The fact is-and the Tribune cannot disquise it-that the radical party wants a war cry. They tried Fourierism, and it failed. They tried free love, and it failed. Then they tried abolitionism, and it served their purpose for many a long year. But now the war has deprived them of that shibboleth. Slavery is dead, and can no longer be used as a political issue. The abolitionists, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Now they are looking around for something else to make mischief Interference with the institution of marriage has always been one of their favorite hobbies Having failed to disturb this institution by their Fourierite and free love doctrines, they now employ the miscegenation doctrine. They insist not only that the negro shall be free. but that he shall be recognized as the equal of the white man socially, legally, intellectually and matrimonially. It seems to us that it will be necessary for the negro to prove this equality by his deeds before he can enjoy any of its benefits. Physiologists cannot prove it; for they prove the contrary. Ethnologists cannot prove it; for they prove the contrary. His torians cannot prove it; for their evidence is all the other way. Theologians cannot prove it; for the Bible clearly and emphatically justifies slavery. Economists cannot prove for they give testimony on the other side. The Tribline cannot prove it; for its figures always He, as they did when they showed that disunion would be a pecuniary benefit to the North. Poor Greeley cannot prove it; for, although he is a sample of miscegenation, he is not by any means a promising or an attractive sample. No; the negroes must demonstrate their equality for themselves. There is every disposition to give them a fair chance, and the fathers and mothers, the husbands and wives, the sons and daughters and the brothers and sisters of the Union League Club are going to watch over them, and minister unto them. and shed tears for them, and help them along generally, and marry them off when they come back from the wars. Surely this is enough to satisfy any reasonable man, and poor Greeley, unreasonable as he is, ought to be contented.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS .- It is given out that General Grant will return to Wash-Ington in the course of ten or fifteen days, to put the Army of the Potomac in motion. Very weil. We are a little curious to see whether be will adhere to the overland route of General Hallock or return to the pentusular route of General McClettan is moving on Richmond.

The Threatened Hoty Alliance

The latest advices from Europe go to prove that a state of bewilderment exists among the great Powers. They are each seeking a solu tion of the troublous aspect of their affairs, and blunder about in a fashion which would be ludicrous were it not painfully dangerous. Russia and Prussia, under the impression that France and England are no longer allies-that in fact, the entente cordiale has ceased to existseem desirous of making up between them an alliance for the furtherance of their peculiar policy. The Morning Post, of London-the or gan of Lord Palmerston, Queen Victoria's Premier-is agitated upon the subject of this Russo Prussian alliance, and asserts that were it to become a fixed fact England and France would unite in furthering with their Immense power and influence the aspirations for reform and liberty of the Poles, the Hungarians, the Venetians-in fact, all those nations in Europe who need but encouragement to break out against their present rulers. This is a significant threat on the part of England, and will doubtless have a great effect upon the Powers against whom it is levelled.

It is evident that Austria is vastly uneasy in the midst of all this European turmoit. The manifesto of the Emperor Francis Joseph be trays the fears of that sovereign as regards the revolutionary movement upon the point of breaking out in his dominions. He says that a rebellious Power is working secretly against the security of Austria-that is, against him He complains that in his provinces this move ment has usurped the power of the govern ment; and he accordingly declares in a state of siege those portions more immediately agitat ed. This dread of the revolutionary movement will more than likely deter Austria from any joint action with Russia or Prussia; and these Powers, finding themselves menaced with a coalition such as foreshadowed by the English official journal, will scarcely dare carry out their present plans of an alliance

France seems preparing for some formidable

movement. Mistress of the situation, she is making vast armaments, and, should not this Danish war be speedily settled, Napoleon will more than likely take advantage of the general confusion it has produced to further his own ambitious views. He will manage to occupy and hold those Rhenish provinces which would give to France her natural boundaries. Italy is also making warlike preparations, and will, it is probable, act jointly with France if this Power goes to war. In such a case Venetia and Rome will surely fall into the possession of the King of Italy, who has, of course, made this a part of the programme. We see it stated that the Swedish government has granted per mission to its officers to serve in the Danish army. This is a significant fact, and proves that Sweden is an ally of the little kingdom so seriously menaced by the Germans. It must be evident that from this state of universal agitation a new phase of affairs must spring up in Europe. The probabilities are that just as this country shall be once more at peace Europe will be undergoing all the dangers and misfortunes of a general war, from which she will emerge but with the downfall of those monarchies which now rule. A few months since our troubles were the source of joers and insults in the European press. At present they are too much occupied with their own troubles to notice how nearly ours are at an end

A NICE COLONIZATION PLUNDERING SCHEME

Exposed .- "When rogues fall out honest men

come by their own" is an old maxim, and, perhaps, was never more truthfully illustrated than by the developments which attend the quarrels between the rival Presidential aspirants in the republican ranks at Washington, and among their followers all over the country While Senator Pomeroy was supposed to be all sound by the smutty division of the republicans, not a word was whispered about the manner in which be was handling the funds appropriated by Congress for the colonization of blacks in South America; not a breath was heard inquiring into the fate of a large party of poor negroes who were sent hence to Hayti to enjoy the benefits of a congenial and sympathetic government, and were met with disease. starvation and death, at a cost of over thirtythree thousand dollars to the Treasury; but when Senator Pomeroy proclaims is clarion notes his adhesion to S. P. C., the Shin Plaster Candidate, and boldly flaunts his rebellious circular flag into the faces of old Abe and his claqueurs, down comes the rod of vengeauce, and poor Pomeroy is presented to the country in a shape very like a poor Missouri nigger grilled on a Kansas raid. Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, bas had the unkindness to inflict this severe punishment upon a former fellow worshipper in the temple of Cudjo, by presenting a bill to repeal all acts making appropriations for the colonization of persons of African descent; thus taking at the same time literally the bread from Pomeroy's mouth and the perfume from his nostrils. But this is not all. It appears that Senator Pomeroy has drawn two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this South American colonization scheme. which burst up before it got under way, and these former fellow plunderers of his are mean enough now to demand an account of the disposition of the funds. Who can give it? Who can tell how much has been expended for electioneering purposes, for lining the pockets of legislators to induce friendly legislation, in getting up small caucuses, small State conventions, printing small circulars, and feeing small ne spapers, before the split between the smutty and Sita Plaster Cliques in the republican party occur, ed? Perhaps Pomeroy might tell; but he won't. But the money is THE NEW DRAFT.-President Lincoln's L'ew

call for two hundred thousand men in addition to the five hundred thousand recently called for need not excite any alarm. The object is to "provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies." We have no doubt that our forces in the field are amply sufficient, under General Grant, to put an end to the rebellion; but it is well to be prepared for "all contingencies." In the meantime, however, the number of deserters or stragglers from the army, if half the reports we hear be true, is somewhat surprising, and suggestive of bad management somewhere in reference to this matter of desertion. Let more care be taken to keep the soldiers in the field from roving off, and to gather up the stragglers and deserters still at large, and we dare say that, with the new volunteers who are pouring in, the army will soon be strong enough to finish the work before it without

MARING A GREAT ROW ABOUT NOTHING. The English Parliament and government seem to be very much exercised about the circumstance that some balf-famished Irishmen find it better to leave their own soil, where the only blessings they can enjoy, under their present rulers, are starvation and tyranny, and come to our fair and beautiful Western land of promise. Learned big wigs in the House of Lords see in this movement an underhand attempt on the part of the United States government to replenish the ranks of the Union army, and it requires the positive denial of the American Minister to satisfy their lordships that such is not the fact. The government has nothing to do with it. There is room for thousands and thousands of laborers on the vast fields of the great West if they choose to come here, and they need not go into the army if they are disposed to do other work. It is possible that some seamps of bounty brokers may endeavor to cajole the newly arrived emigrant into enlisting, and pocket the largest share of the bounty money therefor; but the government is no more responsible for such acts than would the English government be if one of its own Jack Tars should cut off his queue and try to dispose of it to Grandfather Welles as an emblem of the Secretary's fitness to manage the naval concerns of the country.

Ter FOR TAT.-Poor Greeley, having been shamed into withdrawing bis outrageous falsehood that General McClellan had a private interview with Lee at Antietam, now refuses to back out of his other falsehood in regard to McClellan and John Minor Botts, on the ground that no one has "ever seen a contradiction of its main averment from Mr. Botts." Now, suppose that we were to explicitly charge that Horace Greeley was engaged in secret treasonable correspondence with the rebei leaders, in forming them of our military plans and operations, and suppose that we declined to withdraw this charge because no one had "ever seen a contradiction of its main averment" from Mr. Jeff. Davis, how would poor Greeley like that? Ah! it is a poor rule that don't work both ways.

Good Apvices-That of Governor Bramlette to the people of Kentucky, to adhere to the cause of the government, and to look for justice to the laws. Surely the people of Ken tucky have had enough of State rights as ad ministered by Jeff. Davis.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM-The prevailing stillness all round the field of war.

## GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners-Escape and Return of Colonel Dahlgren's Colored

Bervant, &c., &c.
MR. L. A. HENDRICK'S DESPATCH. NORFOLK, Va., March 16, 1804 The prisoners captured on the late raid are beginning to come in. Thus far thirty four have been brought to the Fortress. Nearly one half are citizens, and their

complicity in the killing of Colonel Dahigren is confirmed by most of them. It is not settled yet whether they will be treated as ordinary prisoners of war or not. Coming with the guard bringing these prisoners was the colored servant of Colonel Dablgren. He and four soldiers escaped to the river, and thence came to Gloucester in a skill

skill

The Gathing Gox.

Some experiments are now being made at the Fortress to test the capabilities and practical utility of the Gathing gun. Most of the arthinery officers at the fort, as well as many Russian officers, have winessed the experiments, and pronounce them very successful it is a monter you, having six barrels, and by a revolving and soft loading process manages to throw upwards of two hundred shots a minute. Fulumbating powder is used and cart riggs if the orthory musker size. It is drawn by one horse—a fact that has given rise to the reported joke that it is a "one horse affair," which, however, is to be taken only jocesely.

WHAT TAXING THE OATH MEANS. Many hereabouts have been taking the oath of allegtance, it seems, thinking the only obligation it entailed was passive obdingate to the United States government and its representatives. Miss Groves, a school teacher, has been writing to demoral Butter for high to the subjact and says it such is the interpretation of the oath, she is willing to take it. The Commanding General gives the demolsting blow to this 'pastro obsciouses' incorp in a lengthy letter. This one sentence is the Keystone to the whole letter—"The oath of allegiance means foathy, pledge of faith to love, affection and reverence for the government; all coulded in the word patriotism, in its plants and treat sense which are it for a more treat. the whole letter — The oath of alegiance means faulty, pledge of faith to lave, affection and reversace for the government; all condited in the word patriotism, in its highest and treast sense, which every true American feets for his or her government. It is intimated to this faminine teacher of the rising generation that unless she understands this as nearing something more than passive obelience, her school must be permananti closed and the of South -leakty to which so has no administ in comprehending. This letter must rout many from both and their racks of refuge, and not only compeliaxing the oath it they wish to termin here, but assurance of the full meaning, intent and requirements of such oath taking.

This society, whose organization and objects have been set forth in a previous letter, is entering on its assigned work with thorough and effective carrestances. Cantain Edgar, to whom General Butler has given charge of the movement, informs me that in the past aix months over \$15,000 have been expended for the bound of the poor of this city and that a good share of this amount, it has been bestowed on unworkey persons. The importance of the organization is therefore obvious. The subject.

Chass of a Cotton Loaded Bischade Runner.

The United States supply steamer Admiral arrived to day from Matagorda Bay, March 7. She reports as fol

On the morning of the 13th saw a steamer shoul, burn ing black coat, evidently just out from Wilmington. The Admiral gave chase to her, all suits set. By twelve o'clock we had gained upon her so as to discover she was a sidewheel, two smoke stack boats, with a overboard at hal-past nine. By two o'clock we opened fire was not in range we were gaining upon her up to three o'clock. We were logging fourteen and three-quarter knots per hour. The wind was favorable and blow ing fresh. We had counted from our docks four hundred and twenty bales of cotton they wind suddenly died away and the prize almost within our grasp (three and a balf miles), escaped We chased her untif dark, she having stightly gained upon us after the breeze. At dark we lost sight of her, and

we kept ship off to her course to hampton Roads. Harbor Regulations. FORTRES MONROE, March 15, 1354

The following barber regulations have been issued:

DEFARMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CARCLINA,
CAPTAM OF THE FORT'S OFFICE,
FORTERS MONDE, VA., MATCH 1, 1804.

All vessels of every description passing the guard bona within the limits of this department, will immediately report at this office on Baitimore what. All steamers are prohibited from throwing overboard ashes while ancebored in the channel leading to Hampton, and the commanders of such steamers will be held accountable for the violation of this order.

The second of this order.

The second of the commanders of the commanders of such steamers will be held accountable from the violation of this order.

The second of this order.

The prevent as will remove at once on notice from the commanders will be allowed to anchor between the two red buoys on the upper and of Hampton bar. Auchorage must be found and was ward of westward of these Auchorage must be found and ward of the Port. The following barber regulations have been issued:-

News from Chattaneoga. Pattabetrina, March 16, 1804.
Major McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General of the

Army of the Cumberland, arrived in this city this evening. direct from Chattanooga. He reports our Western army in the fluest condition. News of General Grant's prometion was received with great enthusiasm.

The Quota of Rhode Island Full. PROVIDENCE, March 16, 1864

Covernor Smith has issued a proclamation declaring our quota under the nat call of the President to be full stready.

Counterfelt Bank Notes.

Boston March 16, 1864

Counterfelt one hundred deliar bale on the l'awturel
Balk, Providence, are being circulated.